United Nations A/54/L.20

General Assembly

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2 November 1999

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 36
Bethlehem 2000

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guyana, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

Bethlehem 2000

The General Assembly,

Recalling the fact that the Palestinian city of Bethlehem is the birthplace of Jesus Christ and one of the most historic and significant sites on earth,

Noting that the world will celebrate in Bethlehem, a city of peace, the onset of the new millennium in a global vision of hope for all peoples,

Stressing the monumental importance of the event for the Palestinian people, for the peoples of the region and for the international community as a whole, as it comprises significant religious, historical and cultural dimensions,

Aware of the Bethlehem 2000 project as a multifaceted undertaking for commemoration of the event, which will begin at Christmas, 1999, and conclude at Easter, 2001,

Aware also of the needed assistance with regard to the above-mentioned project, and expressing appreciation for the steps taken towards increasing the engagement and participation of the international community, including donor countries, and organizations of the United Nations system, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the World Bank, as well as the European Commission, religious institutions and others,

Welcoming the convening of the Bethlehem 2000 International Conference in Rome, on 18 and 19 February 1999, and the participation of many high-level individuals and institutions from governmental, religious, intergovernmental, academic, cultural, non-governmental and private sectors in that important Conference,

99-32612 (E) 021199

Expressing the need for immediate change in the situation on the ground in the vicinity of Bethlehem, especially with regard to ensuring freedom of movement,

Stressing the need for ensuring free and unhindered access to the holy places in Bethlehem to the faithful of all religions and the citizens of all nationalities,

Expressing hope for rapid progress in the Middle East peace process and the achievement of the final settlement between the Palestinian and Israeli sides by September 2000, as agreed by the parties, so that the millennium may be celebrated most appropriately in an atmosphere of peace and reconciliation,

1. *Welcomes* the impending arrival of the global, historic celebration in Bethlehem of the birth of Jesus Christ and the onset of the third millennium as a symbol of the shared hope for peace among all peoples of the world;

2. *Expresses support* for the Bethlehem 2000 project and commends the efforts undertaken by the Palestinian Authority in this regard;

3. *Notes with appreciation* the assistance given by the international community in support of the Bethlehem 2000 project, and calls for the acceleration of assistance and engagement by the international community as a whole, including private sector participation, to ensure the success of the Bethlehem 2000 project and the fruition of this monumental commemoration;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to mobilize the pertinent organizations and agencies of the United Nations system to increase their efforts to ensure the success of the Bethlehem 2000 project;

5. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "Bethlehem 2000" so that the General Assembly may have a renewed opportunity to reaffirm its further support for the project until the commemoration comes to a close at Easter 2001.

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 36
Bethlehem 2000

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Belarus, Chile, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cuba, Cyprus, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, Greece, Guyana, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Malaysia, Morocco, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen and Palestine: draft resolution

Bethlehem 2000

Addendum

Add the following countries to the list of sponsors of the draft resolution:

Armenia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, France, Grenada, Guinea, Malta, Namibia, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Portugal, Russian Federation, San Marino, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine and Venezuela

99-34577 (E) 151199

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General Assembly

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2 November 1999

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 14
Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

Brazil, Lithuania, Republic of Korea and Ukraine: draft resolution

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1998,[1]

Noting the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency,[2] in which he provided additional information on the main developments in the activities of the Agency during 1999,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency in promoting the further application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as envisaged in the statute of the Agency and in accordance with the inalienable right of States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[3] and other relevant internationally legally binding agreements that have concluded relevant safeguards agreements with the Agency to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I and II and other relevant articles of the Treaty, and with the objectives and purposes thereof,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of the safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

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[1] International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1998* (Vienna, July 1999) (GC(43)/4), transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General (A/54/215).

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, __ meeting (A/54/PV.__).

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

99-32306 (E) 021199

Reaffirming that the Agency is the competent authority responsible for verifying and assuring, in accordance with the statute and the safeguards system of the Agency, compliance with its safeguards agreements with States parties undertaken in fulfilment of their obligations under article III, paragraph 1, of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and also reaffirming that nothing should be done to undermine the authority of the Agency in this regard and that States parties that have concerns regarding non-compliance with the safeguards agreement of the Treaty by States parties should direct such concerns, along with supporting evidence and information, to the Agency to consider, investigate, draw conclusions and decide on necessary action in accordance with its mandate,

Stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear installations and in peaceful nuclear activities so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment, and recognizing that a good safety record relies on good technology, good regulatory practices and well qualified and trained staff, as well as international cooperation,

Considering that an expansion of technical cooperation activities relating to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy will contribute to the well-being of the peoples of the world, recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance from the Agency and the importance of funding in order to benefit effectively from the transfer and application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development, and desiring that the resources of the Agency for technical cooperation activities be assured, predictable and sufficient to meet the objectives mandated in article II of its statute,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear energy, applications of nuclear methods and techniques, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in all these fields,

Taking note of the report of the Director General to the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency[4] on the implementation of Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq, of his reports to the Security Council of 15 January,[5] 9 April,[6] 27 July,[7] 7 October[8] and 14 December 1998,[9] of 7 April 1999[10] and of resolution GC(43)/RES/22 of 1 October 1999 of the General Conference,[11]

Welcoming the convening of the second Scientific Forum, on "Sustainable Development: a Role for Nuclear Power?", during the forty-third regular session of the General Conference of the Agency,

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[4] GC(43)/16

[5] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1998*, document S/1998/38

[6] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1998*, document S/1998/312

[7] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1998*, document S/1998/694

[8] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1998*, document S/1998/927

[9] S/1998/1172

[10] S/1999/393

[11] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Forty-third Regular Session, 27 September-1 October 1999* (GC(43)/RES/DEC(1999))

Taking note of resolutions GOV/2711 of 21 March and GOV/2742 of 10 June 1994 of the Board of Governors and GC(43)/RES/3 of 1 October 1999 of the General Conference of the Agency in connection with the implementation of the Agreement between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[12] the statements by the President of the Security Council of 31 March,[13] 30 May[14] and 4 November 1994[15] and the authorization of the Board of Governors, on 11 November 1994, to the Director General, to carry out all the tasks requested of the Agency in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 4 November 1994,

Taking note also of resolutions GC(43)/RES/8 on amendment of article XIV.A of the statute of the Agency, GC(43)/RES/10 on the safety of radiation sources and the security of radioactive materials, GC(43)/RES/11 on the safety of transport of radioactive materials, GC(43)/RES/12 on the radiological protection of patients, GC(43)/RES/13 on measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear radiation and waste safety, GC(43)/RES/14 on strengthening the technical cooperation activities of the Agency, GC(43)/RES/15 on the plan for producing potable water economically, GC(43)/RES/16 on extensive use of isotope hydrology for water resources management, GC(43)/RES/17 on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system and application of the Model Protocol, GC(43)/RES/18 on measures against illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive sources and GC(43)/RES/23 on application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East, adopted on 1 October 1999 by the General Conference of the Agency at its forty-third regular session,

Taking note further of resolution GC(43)/RES/20 on the staffing of the Agency's secretariat, in which the General Conference called on developing and under-represented Member States to encourage well qualified candidates to apply for vacant posts in the Agency, and considering the related resolution GC(43)/RES/21 on women in the secretariat, in which the General Conference called on the Director General to further integrate the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women[16] into the Agency's relevant policies and programmes, and noted the intention of the Agency's secretariat to participate in the forthcoming review at the Fifth World Conference on Women, to be held in the year 2000,

Recalling resolution GC(43)/RES/19 on amendment of article VI of the statute and the statement by the President of the forty-third regular session of the General Conference of the Agency with respect to article VI, adopted on 1 October 1999 by the General Conference,

Noting the statement by the President of the forty-third regular session of the General Conference of the Agency, which was endorsed by the General Conference at its tenth plenary meeting and issued under the item concerning Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat, that:

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[12] International Atomic Energy Agency, INFCIRC/403.

[13] *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1994*, document S/PRST/1994/13.

[14] Ibid., document S/PRST/1994/28.

[15] Ibid., document S/PRST/1994/64.

[16] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

"The General Conference recalls the statement by the President of the thirty-sixth session of the General Conference in 1992, concerning the item entitled 'Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat'. That statement considered it desirable not to consider that item at the thirty-seventh session. The General Conference also recalls the statement by the President of the forty-second session, in 1998, concerning the same agenda item. At the forty-third session, the item was, at the request of certain member States, included again in the agenda. The item was discussed. The President notes that certain member States intend to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth regular session of the General Conference",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;[1]

2. *Affirms its confidence* in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Takes note* of the adoption by the General Conference of the Agency of resolution GC(43)/RES/19 on amendment of article VI of the statute and the accompanying statement by the President of the forty-third regular session of the General Conference of the Agency relating to the expansion of the membership of the Board of Governors of the Agency from 35 to 43 following the allocation of each member State to one of the areas listed in article VI, and recalls that the report by the Board of Governors as contained in document GC(43)/RES/12 includes criteria and indicators to be used as guidelines in designating members to the Board of Governors;

4. *Welcomes* the adoption by the General Conference of the Agency of resolution GC(43)/RES/8 on amendment of article XIV.A of the statute, which will provide for biennial budgeting by the Agency;

5. *Also welcomes* the measures and decisions taken by the Agency to maintain and strengthen the effectiveness and cost-efficiency of its integrated safeguards system in conformity with the statute of the Agency, in particular, stressing the importance of the Model Additional Protocol approved on 15 May 1997, affirms that strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system with a view to detecting undeclared nuclear activities must be implemented rapidly and universally by all concerned States and other parties in compliance with their respective international commitments, and requests all concerned States and other parties to safeguards agreements to conclude additional protocols without delay;

6. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute, in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment, in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the safeguards system of the Agency;

7. *Welcomes* the measures and decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen and fund its technical cooperation activities, which should contribute to achieving sustainable development in developing countries, and calls upon States to cooperate in contributing to and in implementing the measures and decisions pursuant thereto;

8. *Commends* the Director General and the secretariat of the Agency for their continuing, impartial efforts to implement the safeguards agreement still in force between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, recognizes the important role of the Agency in monitoring the freeze of nuclear facilities in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as requested by the Security Council, expresses deep concern about the

continuing non-compliance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the safeguards agreement, in spite of repeated calls by the international community for such compliance, calls upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to comply fully with that safeguards agreement and, to this end, urges it to cooperate fully with the Agency in the implementation of the safeguards agreement and to take all steps the Agency may deem necessary to preserve all information relevant to verifying the accuracy and completeness of the initial report of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the inventory of nuclear material subject to safeguards, until the Democratic People's Republic of Korea comes into full compliance with its safeguards agreement;

9. *Also commends* the Director General of the Agency and his staff for their strenuous efforts to implement Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991, 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991 and 1051 (1996) of 27 March 1996, stresses the need for full implementation by Iraq of all relevant Security Council resolutions, stresses that the Agency's ongoing monitoring and verification activities should be resumed without delay, and also stresses that it is essential that the basis for this resumption preserve the Agency's rights specified in its ongoing monitoring and verification plan and that greater transparency by Iraq in its dealings with the Agency would contribute greatly to the resolution of the few remaining questions and concerns in the framework of the plan;

10. *Welcomes* the entry into force on 24 October 1996 of the Convention on Nuclear Safety,[17] appeals to all States to become parties to the Convention so that it obtains the widest possible adherence, and expresses its satisfaction with the outcome of the first review meeting of the contracting parties to the Convention, held in April 1999, and looks forward to the report from the second review meeting, expecting safety improvements, in particular in all areas where the first review meeting found that there was room for such improvements;

11. *Also welcomes* the measures taken by the Agency in support of efforts to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive sources, and, in this context, decides to bear in mind, while drafting an international convention on the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, the activities of the Agency in the prevention and combating of illicit trafficking in nuclear material and other radioactive materials;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency.

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[17] International Atomic Energy Agency, INFCIRC/449.

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 14
Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Finland, Kazakhstan, Lithuania, New Zealand, Philippines, Republic of Korea, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Ukraine: revised draft resolution

Report of the International Atomic Energy Agency

The General Assembly,

Having received the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency to the General Assembly for the year 1998,[1]

Noting the statement of the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency,[2] in which he provided additional information on the main developments in the activities of the Agency during 1999,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency in promoting the further application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes as envisaged in the statute of the Agency and in accordance with the inalienable right of States parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons[3] and other relevant internationally legally binding agreements that have concluded relevant safeguards agreements with the Agency to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I and II and other relevant articles of the Treaty, and with the objectives and purposes thereof,

Conscious of the importance of the work of the Agency in the implementation of the safeguards provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and other international treaties, conventions and agreements designed to achieve similar objectives, as well as in ensuring, as far as it is able, that the assistance provided by the Agency or at

[1] International Atomic Energy Agency, *The Annual Report for 1998* (Vienna, July 1999) (GC(43)/4), transmitted to the members of the General Assembly by a note by the Secretary-General (A/54/215).

[2] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fourth Session, Plenary Meetings*, 46th meeting (A/54/PV.46).

[3] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 729, No. 10485.

99-34109 (E) 111199

its request or under its supervision or control is not used in such a way as to further any military purpose, as stated in article II of its statute,

Reaffirming that the Agency is the competent authority responsible for verifying and assuring, in accordance with the statute and the safeguards system of the Agency, compliance with its safeguards agreements with States parties undertaken in fulfilment of their obligations under article III, paragraph 1, of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, with a view to preventing diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, and also reaffirming that nothing should be done to undermine the authority of the Agency in this regard and that States parties that have concerns regarding non-compliance with the safeguards agreement of the Treaty by States parties should direct such concerns, along with supporting evidence and information, to the Agency to consider, investigate, draw conclusions and decide on necessary action in accordance with its mandate,

Stressing the need for the highest standards of safety in the design and operation of nuclear installations and in peaceful nuclear activities so as to minimize risks to life, health and the environment, and recognizing that a good safety record relies on good technology, good regulatory practices and well qualified and trained staff, as well as international cooperation,

Considering that an expansion of technical cooperation activities relating to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy will contribute to the well-being of the peoples of the world, recognizing the special needs of the developing countries for technical assistance from the Agency and the importance of funding in order to benefit effectively from the transfer and application of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes as well as from the contribution of nuclear energy to their economic development, and desiring that the resources of the Agency for technical cooperation activities be assured, predictable and sufficient to meet the objectives mandated in article II of its statute,

Recognizing the importance of the work of the Agency on nuclear energy, applications of nuclear methods and techniques, nuclear safety, radiological protection and radioactive waste management, including its work directed towards assisting developing countries in all these fields,

Taking note of the report of the Director General to the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency[4] on the implementation of Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq, of his reports to the Security Council of 15 January,[5] 9 April,[6] 27 July,[7] 7 October[8] and 14 December 1998,[9] of 7 April 1999[10] and of resolution GC(43)/RES/22 of 1 October 1999 of the General Conference[11] and of his letter to the President of the Security Council of 6 October 1999,[12]

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[4] GC(43)/16.

[5] See *Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-third Year, Supplement for January, February and March 1998*, document S/1998/38.

[6] Ibid., *Supplement for April, May and June 1998*, document S/1998/312.

[7] Ibid., *Supplement for July, August and September 1998*, document S/1998/694.

[8] Ibid., *Supplement for October, November and December 1998*, document S/1998/927.

[9] S/1998/1172.

[10] S/1999/393.

[11] See International Atomic Energy Agency, *Resolutions and Other Decisions of the General Conference, Forty-third Regular Session, 27 September-1 October 1999* (GC(43)/RES/DEC(1999)).

[12] S/1999/1035, annex.

Welcoming the convening of the second Scientific Forum, on "Sustainable Development: a Role for Nuclear Power?", during the forty-third regular session of the General Conference of the Agency,

Taking note of resolutions GOV/2711 of 21 March and GOV/2742 of 10 June 1994 of the Board of Governors and GC(43)/RES/3 of 1 October 1999 of the General Conference of the Agency in connection with the implementation of the Agreement between the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the International Atomic Energy Agency for the application of safeguards in connection with the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons,[13] the statements by the President of the Security Council of 31 March,[14] 30 May[15] and 4 November 1994[16] and the authorization of the Board of Governors, on 11 November 1994, to the Director General, to carry out all the tasks requested of the Agency in the statement by the President of the Security Council of 4 November 1994,

Taking note also of resolutions GC(43)/RES/8 on amendment of article XIV.A of the statute of the Agency, GC(43)/RES/10 on the safety of radiation sources and the security of radioactive materials, GC(43)/RES/11 on the safety of transport of radioactive materials, GC(43)/RES/12 on the radiological protection of patients, GC(43)/RES/13 on measures to strengthen international cooperation in nuclear radiation and waste safety, GC(43)/RES/14 on strengthening the technical cooperation activities of the Agency, GC(43)/RES/15 on the plan for producing potable water economically, GC(43)/RES/16 on extensive use of isotope hydrology for water resources management, GC(43)/RES/17 on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system and application of the Model Protocol, GC(43)/RES/18 on measures against illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive sources and GC(43)/RES/23 on application of Agency safeguards in the Middle East, adopted on 1 October 1999 by the General Conference of the Agency at its forty-third regular session,

Taking note further of resolution GC(43)/RES/20 on the staffing of the Agency's secretariat, in which the General Conference called on developing and under-represented Member States to encourage well-qualified candidates to apply for vacant posts in the Agency, and considering the related resolution GC(43)/RES/21 on women in the secretariat, in which the General Conference called on the Director General to further integrate the Platform for Action of the Fourth World Conference on Women[17] into the Agency's relevant policies and programmes, and noted the intention of the Agency's secretariat to participate in the forthcoming review at the Fifth World Conference on Women, to be held in the year 2000,

Recalling resolution GC(43)/RES/19 on amendment of article VI of the statute and the statement by the President of the forty-third regular session of the General Conference of the Agency with respect to article VI, adopted on 1 October 1999 by the General Conference,

Noting the statement by the President of the forty-third regular session of the General Conference of the Agency, which was endorsed by the General Conference at its tenth

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[13] International Atomic Energy Agency, INFCIRC/403.

[14] *Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1994*, document S/PRST/1994/13.

[15] Ibid., document S/PRST/1994/28.

[16] Ibid., document S/PRST/1994/64.

[17] *Report of the Fourth World Conference on Women, Beijing, 4-15 September 1995* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.96.IV.13), chap. I, resolution 1, annex II.

plenary meeting and issued under the item concerning Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat, that:

> "The General Conference recalls the statement by the President of the thirty-sixth session of the General Conference in 1992, concerning the item entitled 'Israeli nuclear capabilities and threat'. That statement considered it desirable not to consider that item at the thirty-seventh session. The General Conference also recalls the statement by the President of the forty-second session, in 1998, concerning the same agenda item. At the forty-third session, the item was, at the request of certain member States, included again in the agenda. The item was discussed. The President notes that certain member States intend to include the item in the provisional agenda of the forty-fourth regular session of the General Conference",

1. *Takes note* of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency;[1]

2. *Affirms its confidence* in the role of the Agency in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

3. *Takes note* of the adoption by the General Conference of the Agency of resolution GC(43)/RES/19 on amendment of article VI of the statute and the accompanying statement by the President of the forty-third regular session of the General Conference of the Agency relating to the expansion of the membership of the Board of Governors of the Agency from 35 to 43 following the allocation of each member State to one of the areas listed in article VI, and recalls that the report by the Board of Governors as contained in document GC(43)/RES/12 includes criteria and indicators to be used as guidelines in designating members to the Board of Governors, after article VI, as amended, has entered into force, on the understanding that they will serve as a reference;

4. *Welcomes* the adoption by the General Conference of the Agency of resolution GC(43)/RES/8 on amendment of article XIV.A of the statute, which will provide for biennial budgeting by the Agency;

5. *Also welcomes* the measures and decisions taken by the Agency to maintain and strengthen the effectiveness and cost-efficiency of its integrated safeguards system in conformity with the statute of the Agency, in particular, stressing the importance of the Model Additional Protocol approved on 15 May 1997, affirms that strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system with a view to detecting undeclared nuclear activities must be implemented rapidly and universally by all concerned States and other parties in compliance with their respective international commitments, and requests all concerned States and other parties to safeguards agreements to conclude additional protocols without delay;

6. *Urges* all States to strive for effective and harmonious international cooperation in carrying out the work of the Agency, pursuant to its statute, in promoting the use of nuclear energy and the application of the necessary measures to strengthen further the safety of nuclear installations and to minimize risks to life, health and the environment, in strengthening technical assistance and cooperation for developing countries and in ensuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the safeguards system of the Agency;

7. *Welcomes* the measures and decisions taken by the Agency to strengthen and fund its technical cooperation activities, which should contribute to achieving sustainable development in developing countries, and calls upon States to cooperate in contributing to and in implementing the measures and decisions pursuant thereto;

8. *Commends* the Director General and the secretariat of the Agency for their continuing, impartial efforts to implement the safeguards agreement still in force between the Agency and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, recognizes the important role of the Agency in monitoring the freeze of nuclear facilities in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as requested by the Security Council, expresses deep concern about the continuing non-compliance of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with the safeguards agreement, in spite of repeated calls by the international community for such compliance, calls upon the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to comply fully with that safeguards agreement and, to this end, urges it to cooperate fully with the Agency in the implementation of the safeguards agreement and to take all steps the Agency may deem necessary to preserve all information relevant to verifying the accuracy and completeness of the initial report of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on the inventory of nuclear material subject to safeguards, until the Democratic People's Republic of Korea comes into full compliance with its safeguards agreement;

9. *Also commends* the Director General of the Agency and his staff for their strenuous efforts to implement Security Council resolutions 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991, 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991 and 1051 (1996) of 27 March 1996, stresses the need for full implementation by Iraq of all relevant Security Council resolutions, stresses that the Agency's ongoing monitoring and verification activities should be resumed without delay, and also stresses that it is essential that the basis for this resumption preserve the Agency's rights specified in its ongoing monitoring and verification plan and that greater transparency by Iraq in its dealings with the Agency would contribute greatly to the resolution of the few remaining questions and concerns in the framework of the plan;

10. *Welcomes* the entry into force on 24 October 1996 of the Convention on Nuclear Safety,[18] appeals to all States to become parties to the Convention so that it obtains the widest possible adherence, and expresses its satisfaction with the outcome of the first review meeting of the contracting parties to the Convention, held in April 1999, and looks forward to the report from the second review meeting, expecting safety improvements, in particular in all areas where the first review meeting found that there was room for such improvements;

11. *Also welcomes* the measures taken by the Agency in support of efforts to prevent illicit trafficking in nuclear materials and other radioactive sources, and, in this context, decides to bear in mind, while drafting an international convention on the suppression of acts of nuclear terrorism, the activities of the Agency in the prevention and combating of illicit trafficking in nuclear material and other radioactive materials;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to transmit to the Director General of the Agency the records of the fifty-fourth session of the General Assembly relating to the activities of the Agency.

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[18] International Atomic Energy Agency, INFCIRC/449

United Nations A/54/L.22

General Assembly

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 20 (c)
Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance: strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

Argentina, Armenia, Belarus, Canada, Czech Republic, Israel, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Republic of Moldova, Russian Federation, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 45/190 of 21 December 1990, 46/150 of 18 December 1991, 47/165 of 18 December 1992, 48/206 of 21 December 1993, 50/134 of 20 December 1995 and 52/172 of 16 December 1997, and taking note of the decisions adopted by the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system in the implementation of those resolutions,

Recalling Economic and Social Council resolutions 1990/50 of 13 July 1990, 1991/51 of 26 July 1991 and 1992/38 of 30 July 1992 and Council decision 1993/232 of 22 July 1993,

Noting with appreciation the contribution made by States and by organizations of the United Nations system to the development of cooperation to mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster, and the activities of regional and other organizations, in particular the Commission of the European Communities, as well as bilateral activities and those of non-governmental organizations,

Welcoming the commitments made by Member States in the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[1] to intensify cooperation, *inter alia*, in the prevention and reduction of major technological and other disasters with an adverse impact on the environment and in disaster relief and post-disaster rehabilitation in order to enhance the

[1] Resolution S-19/2, annex

99-32845 (E) 041199

capabilities of affected countries to cope with such situations, as well as commitments made in response to the appeal of the Secretary-General on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant accident,

Conscious of the long-term nature of the consequences of the disaster at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, which was a major technological catastrophe in terms of its scope and created humanitarian, environmental, social, economic and health consequences and problems of common concern, requiring for their solution wide and active international cooperation and coordination of efforts in this field at the international and national levels,

Expressing profound concern about newly emerged signs of the effects on the lives and health of people, in particular children, in the affected areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, as well as in other countries affected by the Chernobyl disaster,

Taking into consideration the findings and outcome of the visit of the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator to the affected areas in Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine in October 1998,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General concerning the implementation of General Assembly resolution 52/172,[2]

Noting the readiness of Ukraine in principle to close the Chernobyl nuclear power plant by 2000, bearing in mind the need for adequate support from relevant countries and international organizations for that purpose,

1. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue his efforts in the implementation of the relevant General Assembly resolutions and, through existing coordination mechanisms, in particular the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation on Chernobyl, to continue to maintain close cooperation with the agencies of the United Nations system, as well as with regional and other relevant organizations, with a view to encouraging the regular exchange of information, cooperation and coordination of multilateral and bilateral efforts in those areas, while implementing programmes and specific projects, *inter alia*, in the framework of relevant agreements and arrangements;

2. *Invites* States, in particular donor States, relevant multilateral financial institutions and other concerned parties of the international community, including non-governmental organizations, to continue to provide support to the ongoing efforts made by Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine to mitigate the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster;

3. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the United Nations, in cooperation with the Governments of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, to promote the inter-agency programme of international assistance to areas affected by the Chernobyl disaster;

4. *Welcomes also* the convening by the United Nations of a number of special international meetings on Chernobyl to generate further support to the populations of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine affected by the Chernobyl nuclear power plant disaster, and urges the international community and the Governments of the affected countries to continue to contribute towards the implementation of the projects specified in the above-mentioned inter-agency programme;

5. *Underlines* the necessity of paying special attention to the United Nations Appeal for International Cooperation on Chernobyl of May 1999 which includes nine of the most acute projects of the inter-agency programme, in particular the establishment of children's rehabilitation centres, screening of children for early diagnostics of thyroid pathology,

[2] A/54/449

development of measures to reduce the risk of adverse health effects in the population in the most affected regions;

6. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contributions made to the shelter implementation plan aimed at securing the environmental safety of the sarcophagus covering the remains of the destroyed Chernobyl reactor, and urges further contributions to the plan;

7. *Welcomes* the decision of the heads of State and Government of the seven major industrial States, adopted at Cologne, Germany, in June 1999, to ensure the continued financing and the progress of work carried out under the shelter implementation plan;

8. *Takes note with satisfaction* of the activities of the International Chernobyl Centre established in Ukraine, with the active participation of Belarus and the Russian Federation, as an important contribution towards enhancement of the capabilities of the international community to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of such accidents, and invites all interested parties to take part in the activities of the Centre;

9. *Urges* the United Nations Coordinator of International Cooperation on Chernobyl to continue his efforts aimed at strengthening international cooperation to overcome the health, social, economic and ecological consequences of the Chernobyl disaster in the most affected areas of Belarus, the Russian Federation and Ukraine, based on the inter-agency programme of international assistance to areas affected by the Chernobyl disaster;

10. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to continue the regular exchange of information with the countries concerned, relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, with a view to enhancing world public awareness of the consequences of such disasters;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session, under a separate sub-item, a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

United Nations A/54/L.23

General Assembly

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 39
Support by the United Nations system of the efforts of Governments to promote and consolidate new or restored democracies

Armenia, Andorra, Australia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Benin, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Guyana, Hungary, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Lesotho, Mali, Malta, Mongolia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Ukraine, Uruguay and Uzbekistan: draft resolution

Code of Democratic Conduct

The General Assembly,

Bearing in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and reaffirming that one of the basic aims of the United Nations is to promote and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction as to race, colour, sex, language or religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status,

Reaffirming the indissoluble link between human rights, as enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights[1] and in the international human rights treaties, and democracy,

Further reaffirming that all peoples have the right of self-determination, by virtue of which they can freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development,

Recalling that in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,[2] the World Conference on Human Rights has recommended that priority be given to national and international action to promote democracy, development and human rights,

Reaffirming its commitment to the process of democratization of States, and acknowledging the interdependence and mutual reinforcement between democracy, human

[1] Resolution 217 A (III).
[2] A/CONF.157/24 (Part I), chap. III.

99-35327 (E) 221199

rights and development, and that democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,

Recalling that good governance is indispensable for building peaceful, prosperous and democratic societies,

Aware of the crucial importance of active involvement of all members of civil society — individuals, groups and associations — in processes of governance that affect the life of people,

Recalling existing commitments for the promotion of democracy and the rule of law, within the framework of the United Nations and other international organizations,

Encouraged by the wish of an increasing number of countries all over the world to devote their energy, means and political will to the building of societies where individuals have the opportunity to shape their own destiny,

Commending the initiatives taken by the countries that participated in the International Conferences of New or Restored Democracies, held at Manila in June 1988,[3] at Managua in July 1994 and at Bucharest in September 1997,

Adopts the following Code of Democratic Conduct, by which Member States are called upon:

1. To consolidate democracy through the promotion of pluralism, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, maximizing the participation of individuals in decision-making and the development of competent and public institutions, including an independent judiciary, responsible legislature and public service and an electoral system that ensures periodic, free and fair elections;

2. To promote, protect and respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms, in particular:

(a) Freedom of thought, conscience, religion, peaceful assembly and association;

(b) Freedom of expression, freedom of opinion, and free independent and pluralistic media;

(c) The rights of persons belonging to national, ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities, including the right to freely express, preserve and develop their identify without any discrimination and in full equality before the law;

(d) The rights of indigenous people;

(e) The rights of children, the elderly and persons with physical or mental disabilities;

(f) By actively promoting gender equality with the aim of achieving full equality between men and women;

(g) By including information on human rights obligations in training for civil servants, police forces and the military;

(h) By acceding and adhering to international instruments on human rights;

[3] Then called the International Conference of Newly Restored Democracies

3. To strengthen the rule of law by:

(a) Ensuring equality before the law and equal protection under the law;

(b) Ensuring the right to liberty and security of person, to equal access to justice, and to be brought promptly before a judge in case of detention to avoid arbitrary arrest;

(c) Guaranteeing the right to a fair trial;

(d) Ensuring due process of law and the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty in a court of law;

(e) Promoting continuously the independence and integrity of the judiciary and its capacity to render justice with fairness and efficiency, free from improper or corrupt outside influence;

(f) Assuring high quality in the education and selection of judges and adequate funding of judicial personnel and facilities;

(g) Guaranteeing that persons who are deprived of their liberty are treated with humanity and dignity;

(h) Ensuring appropriate civil and administrative remedies and criminal sanctions for violations of human rights;

(i) Ensuring, under national law, effective protection for human rights defenders;

(j) Ensuring that the military remains accountable to democratically elected civilian Government;

4. To develop an electoral system that provides for the free and fair expression of the people's will through genuine and periodic elections, in particular by:

(a) Ensuring the right of everyone to take part in the Government of his/her country, directly or through freely chosen representatives;

(b) Guaranteeing the right freely to vote and to be elected at regular intervals, by universal and equal suffrage, open to multiple parties, conducted by secret ballot and free from fraud and intimidation;

(c) Taking measures to address the representation of under-represented segments of society, and where appropriate of non-citizens;

(d) Promoting through legislation, institutions and mechanisms the formation of democratic parties;

(e) Ensuring through legislation and institutions the transparency and fairness of the electoral process, including through appropriate access to funds and the media;

(f) Allowing also small parties and independent candidates to participate in elections;

5. To create and improve the legal framework and necessary mechanisms for enabling the participation of all members of civil society — individuals, groups and associations — in the development of democracy, by:

(a) Respecting the diversity of society by promoting associations, dialogue structures, mass media and their interactions as a means of strengthening and developing democracy;

(b) Fostering, through education and other means, a democratic culture;

(c) Encouraging the exercise of the right to form, join and participate in non-governmental organizations, associations or groups, including trade unions, for their protection of interests, and, for the purpose of safeguarding democracy, promoting and protecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, as well as holding public authority accountable;

(d) Guaranteeing mechanisms for the involvement of civil society in processes of governance;

(e) Providing or improving the legal and administrative framework for non-governmental, community-based and other civil society organizations;

(f) Developing cooperation between local authorities and non-governmental organizations;

(g) Promoting active civil education and the education on human rights, *inter alia*, by organizations of civil society;

6. To strengthen democracy through good governance, by:

(a) Improving transparency of public institutions and policy-making procedures, and enhancing the accountability of public officials;

(b) Taking legal, administrative and political measures against corruption and to disclose and punish the corruption of public officials;

(c) Bringing government closer to the people by appropriate levels of devolution;

(d) Disseminating and promoting the widest possible public access to information about the activities of national and local authorities, including as a means of ensuring the accountability of government and administration;

(e) Engaging in a process of continuous improvement of the civil service to assure high levels of competence, ethics, professionalism and cooperation with the public, *inter alia*, by providing appropriate training to the civil service;

(f) Ensuring access by all to administrative remedies, without discrimination;

7. To strengthen democracy by promoting a sustainable economic environment, in particular by:

(a) Undertaking appropriate policies in order to meet the social and economic expectations of the population;

(b) Taking effective measures aimed at overcoming social inequalities and eliminating poverty;

(c) Promoting economic freedom, pursuing an active policy to provide opportunities for productive employment and sustainable livelihood, and encouraging entrepreneurship;

(d) Ensuring equal access to economic opportunities, and equal pay and other rewards for work of equal value;

(e) Promoting everyone's right to education;

(f) Creating a legislative and regulatory framework conducive to investments with a view to promoting sound and sustainable economic development;

8. To enhance social cohesion and solidarity by:

(a) Developing and strengthening democratic institutions to mediate tensions between conflicting societal interests;

(b) Improving social protection systems and ensuring basic social services for all;

(c) Encouraging social dialogue and tripartite cooperation with respect to labour relations among government, trade unions and employer organizations;

(d) Developing and strengthening formal and informal education dedicated to building local capacities for managing conflict and promoting mutual respect, tolerance and coexistence;

(e) Promoting and ensuring the realization of economic, social and cultural rights, such as the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services;

(f) Developing peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms and strategies in order to prevent and eliminate the use violence in societal tensions and disputes.

United Nations A/54/L.24

General Assembly

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 47
The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua: draft resolution

The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

The General Assembly,

Considering the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, and its own resolutions, particularly resolution 43/24 of 15 November 1988, in which it requests the Secretary-General to continue his good offices and to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve the objectives of peace, reconciliation, democracy, development and justice established in the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" of 7 August 1987,[1]

Reaffirming its resolutions in which it recognizes and stresses the importance of international economic, financial and technical cooperation and assistance, both bilateral and multilateral, aimed at promoting economic and social development in the region with a view to furthering and supplementing the efforts of the Central American peoples and Governments to achieve peace and democratization, particularly resolution 52/169 G of 16 December 1997, concerning international assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America, as well as its resolution 53/1 C of 2 November 1998, concerning emergency assistance to Central America, owing to the destruction caused by hurricane Mitch,

Emphasizing the importance of the development of the Central American Integration System, which has as its main objective the promotion of the integration process; the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America as the integrated programme

[1] A/42/521-S/19085, annex, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

99-33666 (E) 101199 101199

for national and regional development, which contains the commitments and priorities of the countries of the area for the promotion of sustainable development; the establishment of the subsystem and of the regional social policy; the model of democratic Central American security; and the implementation of other agreements adopted at the presidential summit meetings, which taken together constitute the global frame of reference for consolidating peace, freedom, democracy and development and the basis for the promotion of mutually advantageous relations between Central America and the international community,

Recognizing the progress made in the fulfilment of the commitments contained in the Guatemala Peace Agreements, implementation of which is being verified by the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala, including the submission of the report of the Commission for Historical Clarification, the finalization of the programme for the repatriation of the Guatemalan refugees in Mexico, the compliance with the expenditure ceilings contained in the Agreements, the expansion of the deployment of the new National Civil Police, the approval by the Congress of the new Land Act and the establishment of the Office for the Defence of Indigenous Women,

Taking note with satisfaction of the successful implementation of the Peace Agreements and of the consolidation of the process of democratization in El Salvador, as a result of the efforts of the country's people and Government,

Recognizing with satisfaction the role played by the peacekeeping operations and observer and monitoring missions of the United Nations, which carried out successfully their mandate in Central America pursuant to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, respectively,

Welcoming the changes and progress made by the Central American peoples, whose efforts have brought about, *inter alia*, constitutional reforms, the strengthening of civil society, the creation of new political forms, the holding of free and pluralistic elections, the creation of mechanisms for the protection and promotion of human rights, freedom of expression, the strengthening of democratic institutions and of the rule of law, judicial reform processes and the adoption of a fairer development model providing greater opportunities for the Central American peoples,

Emphasizing the importance of the end of a critical period in Central American history and the start of a new phase free from armed conflict, with freely elected Governments in each country and with profound political, economic, social and other changes which have created a climate conducive to the promotion of economic growth and further progress towards the consolidation and further development of democratic, just and equitable societies,

Reaffirming that firm and lasting peace and democracy in Central America are a dynamic and ongoing process that faces serious structural challenges, whose continuation and consolidation are closely related to progress in human development, especially the alleviation of extreme poverty, the promotion of economic and social justice, judicial reform, the safeguarding of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for minorities and the satisfaction of the basic needs of the most vulnerable groups among the peoples of the region, issues which have been a primary source of tension and conflict and which deserve to be discussed with the same urgency and dedication as was the case in the settlement of armed conflicts,

Deeply concerned by the devastating effects of hurricane Mitch and other natural disasters on the population and economies of the region's countries, and by the possible consequences of a significant setback as regards the efforts of the Central American peoples

and the international community to overcome the aftermath of the armed conflicts and as regards the progress made with respect to political stability, democratization and sustainable development,

Emphasizing the international community's solidarity with the victims of hurricane Mitch, as demonstrated by friendly States' generous response to the emergency situation and in particular in the meetings of the Consultative Group on Reconstruction and Transformation held in December 1998 at Washington, D.C., and in May 1999 at Stockholm and resulting in the Stockholm Declaration,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Commends* the efforts of the peoples and the Governments of the Central American countries to re-establish peace and democracy throughout the region and promote sustainable development by implementing the commitments adopted at the summit meetings, and supports the decision of the presidents that Central America should become a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development;

3. *Recognizes* the need to continue to follow closely the situation in Central America in order to support national and regional efforts to overcome the underlying causes that have led to armed conflicts, avoid setbacks and consolidate peace and democratization in the area, and promote the objectives of the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America[3], especially in the transitional period for overcoming the devastating effects of hurricane Mitch and other natural disasters, which entail extraordinary efforts for the rehabilitation and reconstruction of the worst affected countries in the region, in particular Honduras and Nicaragua;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance of the global frame of reference and the establishment of national and regional development priorities as the basis for promoting the effective, consistent and sustainable progress of the Central American peoples, and for providing international cooperation in accordance with the new circumstances in and outside the region;

5. *Welcomes* the progress achieved in implementing the Guatemala Peace Agreements, and urges all sectors of society to combine efforts and work with courage and determination to consolidate peace;

6. *Also welcomes* the efforts made by the people and the Government of El Salvador to fulfil the commitments set forth in the peace accords, thus contributing substantially to the strengthening of the democratization process in the country;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the bodies and programmes of the United Nations system, and the international community to continue to support and verify in Guatemala the implementation of all the peace agreements signed under United Nations auspices, compliance with which is an essential condition for a firm and lasting peace in that country;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of the Central American Integration System as the body set up to coordinate and harmonize efforts to achieve integration, a process aimed at establishing, gradually and progressively, the Central American Union, and calls upon the international community, the United Nations system and other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to provide generous and effective cooperation

[2] A/54/311

[3] See A/49/580-S/1994/1217, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1217

with a view to improving the competence and efficiency of the Central American Integration System in the fulfilment of its mandate;

9. *Encourages* the Central American Governments to continue to carry out their historic responsibilities by fully implementing the commitments they have assumed under national, regional or international agreements, especially the commitments to implement the social programme to overcome poverty and unemployment, establish a more just and equitable society, improve public safety, consolidate a modern and transparent public administration and eliminate corruption, impunity, acts of terrorism and drug and arms trafficking, all of which are necessary and urgent measures for establishing a firm and lasting peace in the region;

10. *Reiterates its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General, his special representatives, the groups of friends for the peace processes in El Salvador (Colombia, Mexico, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela), and the Support Group for Nicaragua (Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden), to the European Union for the political dialogue and cooperation, and to other countries that have contributed significantly and the international community in general for its support and solidarity in the building of peace, democracy and development in Central America;

11. *Reaffirms* the importance of international cooperation, in particular cooperation with the bodies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and the donor community in the new stage of consolidating peace and democracy in Central America, and urges them to continue to support Central American efforts to achieve those goals, bearing in mind the global framework of the new regional development strategy, which is in keeping with the collective aspirations and needs of the Central American peoples;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the demonstrations of international solidarity and support for the region's reconstruction and transformation efforts following the severe damage caused by hurricane Mitch which will enable the region to attain normality and continue its efforts to consolidate democracy and attain sustainable development;

13. *Reaffirms* the need to maintain sustained assistance to the region in order to create the conditions needed for balance between the challenges of reconstruction, economic growth and social stability that will ensure firm and lasting peace in the region;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to lend his full support to the initiatives and activities of the Central American Governments, particularly their efforts to consolidate peace and democracy through the implementation of a new, comprehensive sustainable development programme and the initiative to establish the Central American Union, emphasizing, *inter alia*, the potential repercussions of natural disasters, in particular of hurricane Mitch, for the peace processes and the vulnerable economies of the region, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development".

United Nations

A/54/L.24/Rev.1

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 47
The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution

The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

The General Assembly,

Considering the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, and its own resolutions, particularly resolution 43/24 of 15 November 1988, in which it requests the Secretary-General to continue his good offices and to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve the objectives of peace, reconciliation, democracy, development and justice established in the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America," of 7 August 1987,[1]

Reaffirming its resolutions in which it recognizes and stresses the importance of international economic, financial and technical cooperation and assistance, both bilateral and multilateral, aimed at promoting economic and social development in the region with a view to furthering and supplementing the efforts of the Central American peoples and Governments to achieve peace and democratization, particularly resolution 52/169 G of 16 December 1997, concerning international assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America, as well as its resolution 53/1 C of 2 November 1998, concerning emergency assistance to Central America, owing to the destruction caused by hurricane Mitch,

[1] A/42/521-S/19085, annex, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085

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Emphasizing the importance of the development of the Central American Integration System, which has as its main objective the promotion of the integration process; the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America as the integrated programme for national and regional development, which contains the commitments and priorities of the countries of the area for the promotion of sustainable development; the establishment of the subsystem and of the regional social policy; the model of democratic Central American security; and the implementation of other agreements adopted at the presidential summit meetings, which taken together constitute the global frame of reference for consolidating peace, freedom, democracy and development and the basis for the promotion of mutually advantageous relations between Central America and the international community,

Recognizing the progress made in the fulfilment of the commitments contained in the Guatemala Peace Agreements, implementation of which is being verified by the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala, including the submission of the report of the Commission for Historical Clarification, the finalization of the programme for the repatriation of the Guatemalan refugees in Mexico, the compliance with the expenditure ceilings contained in the Agreements, the expansion of the deployment of the new National Civil Police, the approval by the Congress of the new Land Act and the establishment of the Office for the Defence of Indigenous Women,

Taking note with satisfaction of the successful implementation of the Peace Agreements and of the consolidation of the process of democratization in El Salvador, as a result of the efforts of the country's people and Government,

Recognizing with satisfaction the role played by the peacekeeping operations and observer and monitoring missions of the United Nations, which carried out successfully their mandate in Central America pursuant to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, respectively,

Welcoming the changes and progress made by the Central American peoples, whose efforts have brought about, *inter alia*, constitutional reforms, the strengthening of civil society, the creation of new political forms, the holding of free and pluralistic elections, the creation of mechanisms for the protection and promotion of human rights, freedom of expression, the strengthening of democratic institutions and of the rule of law, judicial reform processes and the adoption of a fairer development model providing greater opportunities for the Central American peoples,

Emphasizing the importance of the end of a critical period in Central American history and the start of a new phase free from armed conflict, with freely elected Governments in each country and with political, economic, social and other changes which can create a climate conducive to the promotion of economic growth and further progress towards the consolidation and further development of democratic, just and equitable societies,

Reaffirming that firm and lasting peace and democracy in Central America are a dynamic and ongoing process that faces serious structural challenges, whose continuation and consolidation are closely related to progress in human development, especially the alleviation of extreme poverty, the promotion of economic and social justice, judicial reform, the safeguarding of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for minorities and the satisfaction of the basic needs of the most vulnerable groups among the peoples of the region, issues which have been a primary source of tension and conflict and which deserve to be discussed with the same urgency and dedication as was the case in the settlement of armed conflicts,

Deeply concerned by the devastating effects of hurricane Mitch and other natural disasters on the population and economies of the region's countries, and by the possible consequences of a significant setback as regards the efforts of the Central American peoples and the international community to overcome the aftermath of the armed conflicts and as regards the progress made with respect to political stability, democratization and sustainable development,

Emphasizing the international community's solidarity with the victims of hurricane Mitch, as demonstrated by friendly States' generous response to the emergency situation and in particular by the meetings of the Consultative Group on Reconstruction and Transformation held in December 1998 at Washington, D.C., and in May 1999 at Stockholm and resulting in the Stockholm Declaration in which the objectives and principles of reconstruction and transformation were established, and of which five countries agreed to initiate the follow-up process,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Commends* the efforts of the peoples and the Governments of the Central American countries to re-establish peace and democracy throughout the region and promote sustainable development by implementing the commitments adopted at the summit meetings, and supports the decision of the presidents that Central America should become a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development;

3. *Recognizes* the need to continue to follow closely the situation in Central America according to the objectives and principles established in the Stockholm Declaration in order to support national and regional efforts to overcome the underlying causes that have led to armed conflicts, avoid setbacks and consolidate peace and democratization in the area, and promote the objectives of the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America[3], especially in the transitional period for overcoming the devastating effects of hurricane Mitch and other natural disasters, which entail extraordinary efforts for the reconstruction and transformation of the worst affected countries in the region, in particular Honduras and Nicaragua;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance of the global frame of reference and the establishment of national and regional development priorities as the basis for promoting the effective, consistent and sustainable progress of the Central American peoples, and for providing international cooperation in accordance with the new circumstances in and outside the region;

5. *Welcomes* the progress achieved in implementing the Guatemala Peace Agreements, calls upon all parties to take further measures to implement the commitments in the peace agreements, and urges all sectors of society to combine efforts and work with courage and determination to consolidate peace;

6. *Also welcomes* the efforts made by the people and the Government of El Salvador to fulfil the commitments set forth in the peace accords, thus contributing substantially to the strengthening of the democratization process in the country;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the bodies and programmes of the United Nations system, and the international community to continue to support and verify in Guatemala the implementation of all the peace agreements signed under United Nations

[2] A/54/311.

[3] See A/49/580-S/1994/1217, annex I; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1217.

auspices, compliance with which is an essential condition for a firm and lasting peace in that country;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of the Central American Integration System as the body set up to coordinate and harmonize efforts to achieve integration, a process aimed at establishing, gradually and progressively, the Central American Union, and calls upon the international community, the United Nations system and other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to provide generous and effective cooperation with a view to improving the competence and efficiency of the Central American Integration System in the fulfilment of its mandate;

9. *Encourages* the Central American Governments to continue to carry out their historic responsibilities by fully implementing the commitments they have assumed under national, regional or international agreements, especially the commitments to implement the social programme to overcome poverty and unemployment, establish a more just and equitable society, improve public safety, strengthen the judiciary, consolidate a modern and transparent public administration and eliminate corruption, impunity, acts of terrorism and drug and arms trafficking, all of which are necessary and urgent measures for establishing a firm and lasting peace in the region;

10. *Reiterates its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General, his special representatives, the groups of friends for the peace processes in El Salvador (Colombia, Mexico, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela), and Guatemala (Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela), to the Support Group for Nicaragua (Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden), to the European Union and to other countries that have contributed significantly and the international community in general for its support and solidarity in the building of peace, democracy and development in Central America;

11. *Reaffirms* the importance of international cooperation, in particular cooperation with the bodies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and the donor community in the new stage of consolidating peace and democracy in Central America, and urges them to continue to support Central American efforts to achieve those goals, bearing in mind the global framework of the new regional development strategy, which is in keeping with the collective aspirations and needs of the Central American peoples;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the demonstrations of international solidarity and support for the region's reconstruction and transformation efforts following the severe damage caused by hurricane Mitch, which will enable the region to attain normality and continue its efforts to consolidate democracy and attain sustainable development;

13. *Reaffirms* the need to maintain sustained assistance to the region in order to create the conditions needed for balance between the challenges of reconstruction, economic growth and equitable social development that will ensure firm and lasting peace in the region and stresses the need to improve preparedness and the integration of natural disaster reduction componenets into development planning;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to lend his full support to the initiatives and activities of the Central American Governments, particularly their efforts to consolidate peace and democracy through the implementation of a new, comprehensive sustainable development programme and the initiative to establish the Central American Union, emphasizing, *inter alia*, the potential repercussions of natural disasters, in particular of hurricane Mitch, for the peace processes and the vulnerable economies of the region, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development".

United Nations A/54/L.24/Rev.1*

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
18 November 1999
English
Original: Spanish

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 47
The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland, Italy, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: revised draft resolution

The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

The General Assembly,

Considering the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, particularly resolution 637 (1989) of 27 July 1989, and its own resolutions, particularly resolution 43/24 of 15 November 1988, in which it requests the Secretary-General to continue his good offices and to afford the fullest possible support to the Central American Governments in their efforts to achieve the objectives of peace, reconciliation, democracy, development and justice established in the agreement on "Procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace in Central America" of 7 August 1987,[1]

Reaffirming its resolutions in which it recognizes and stresses the importance of international economic, financial and technical cooperation and assistance, both bilateral and multilateral, aimed at promoting economic and social development in the region with a view to furthering and supplementing the efforts of the Central American peoples and Governments to achieve peace and democratization, particularly resolution 52/169 G of 16 December 1997, concerning international assistance to and cooperation with the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America, as well as its resolution 53/1 C of

* Reissued for technical reasons.

[1] A/42/521-S/19085, annex; see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-second Year, Supplement for July, August and September 1987*, document S/19085.

99-35305 (E) 181199

2 November 1998, concerning emergency assistance to Central America, owing to the destruction caused by hurricane Mitch,

Emphasizing the importance of the development of the Central American Integration System, which has as its main objective the promotion of the integration process; the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America as the integrated programme for national and regional development, which contai is the commitments and priorities of the countries of the area for the promotion of sustainable development; the establishment of the subsystem and of the regional social policy; the model of democratic Central American security; and the implementation of other agreements adopted at the presidential summit meetings, which taken together constitute the global frame of reference for consolidating peace, freedom, democracy and development and the basis for the promotion of mutually advantageous relations between Central America and the international community,

Recognizing the progress made in the fulfilment of the commitments contained in the Guatemala Peace Agreements, implementation of which is being verified by the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala, including the submission of the report of the Commission for Historical Clarification, the finalization of the programme for the repatriation of the Guatemalan refugees in Mexico, the compliance with the expenditure ceilings contained in the Agreements, the expansion of the deployment of the new National Civil Police, the approval by the Congress of the new Land Act and the establishment of the Office for the Defence of Indigenous Women,

Taking note with satisfaction of the successful implementation of the Peace Agreements and of the consolidation of the process of democratization in El Salvador, as a result of the efforts of the country's people and Government,

Recognizing with satisfaction the role played by the peacekeeping operations and observer and monitoring missions of the United Nations, which carried out successfully their mandate in Central America pursuant to the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, respectively,

Welcoming the changes and progress made by the Central American peoples, whose efforts have brought about, *inter alia*, constitutional reforms, the strengthening of civil society, the creation of new political forms, the holding of free and pluralistic elections, the creation of mechanisms for the protection and promotion of human rights, freedom of expression, the strengthening of democratic institutions and of the rule of law, judicial reform processes and the adoption of a fairer development model providing greater opportunities for the Central American peoples,

Emphasizing the importance of the end of a critical period in Central American history and the start of a new phase free from armed conflict, with freely elected Governments in each country and with political, economic, social and other changes which can create a climate conducive to the promotion of economic growth and further progress towards the consolidation and further development of democratic, just and equitable societies,

Reaffirming that firm and lasting peace and democracy in Central America are a dynamic and ongoing process that faces serious structural challenges, whose continuation and consolidation are closely related to progress in human development, especially the alleviation of extreme poverty, the promotion of economic and social justice, judicial reform, the safeguarding of human rights and fundamental freedoms, respect for minorities and the satisfaction of the basic needs of the most vulnerable groups among the peoples of the region, issues which have been a primary source of tension and conflict and which deserve

to be discussed with the same urgency and dedication as was the case in the settlement of armed conflicts,

Deeply concerned by the devastating effects of hurricane Mitch and other natural disasters on the population and economies of the region's countries, and by the possible consequences of a significant setback as regards the efforts of the Central American peoples and the international community to overcome the aftermath of the armed conflicts and as regards the progress made with respect to political stability, democratization and sustainable development,

Emphasizing the international community's solidarity with the victims of hurricane Mitch, as demonstrated by friendly States' generous response to the emergency situation and in particular by the meetings of the Consultative Group on Reconstruction and Transformation held in December 1998 at Washington, D.C., and in May 1999 at Stockholm and resulting in the Stockholm Declaration in which the objectives and principles of reconstruction and transformation were established, and of which five countries agreed to initiate the follow-up process,

1. *Takes note with appreciation* of the report of the Secretary-General;[2]

2. *Commends* the efforts of the peoples and the Governments of the Central American countries to re-establish peace and democracy throughout the region and promote sustainable development by implementing the commitments adopted at the summit meetings, and supports the decision of the presidents that Central America should become a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development;

3. *Recognizes* the need to continue to follow closely the situation in Central America according to the objectives and principles established in the Stockholm Declaration in order to support national and regional efforts to overcome the underlying causes that have led to armed conflicts, avoid setbacks and consolidate peace and democratization in the area, and promote the objectives of the Alliance for the Sustainable Development of Central America,[3] especially in the transitional period for overcoming the devastating effects of hurricane Mitch and other natural disasters, which entail extraordinary efforts for the reconstruction and transformation of the worst affected countries in the region, in particular Honduras and Nicaragua;

4. *Emphasizes* the importance of the global frame of reference and the establishment of national and regional development priorities as the basis for promoting the effective, consistent and sustainable progress of the Central American peoples, and for providing international cooperation in accordance with the new circumstances in and outside the region;

5. *Welcomes* the progress achieved in implementing the Guatemala Peace Agreements, calls upon all parties to take further measures to implement the commitments in the peace agreements, and urges all sectors of society to combine efforts and work with courage and determination to consolidate peace;

6. *Also welcomes* the efforts made by the people and the Government of El Salvador to fulfil the commitments set forth in the peace accords, thus contributing substantially to the strengthening of the democratization process in the country;

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[2] A/54/311.

[3] See A/49/580-S/1994/1217, annex I, see *Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-ninth year, Supplement for October, November and December 1994*, document S/1994/1217.

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General, the bodies and programmes of the United Nations system, and the international community to continue to support and verify in Guatemala the implementation of all the peace agreements signed under United Nations auspices, compliance with which is an essential condition for a firm and lasting peace in that country;

8. *Recognizes* the importance of the Central American Integration System as the body set up to coordinate and harmonize efforts to achieve integration, a process aimed at establishing, gradually and progressively, the Central American Union, and calls upon the international community, the United Nations system and other international organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, to provide generous and effective cooperation with a view to improving the competence and efficiency of the Central American Integration System in the fulfilment of its mandate;

9. *Encourages* the Central American Governments to continue to carry out their historic responsibilities by fully implementing the commitments they have assumed under national, regional or international agreements, especially the commitments to implement the social programme to overcome poverty and unemployment, establish a more just and equitable society, improve public safety, strengthen the judiciary, consolidate a modern and transparent public administration and eliminate corruption, impunity, acts of terrorism and drug and arms trafficking, all of which are necessary and urgent measures for establishing a firm and lasting peace in the region;

10. *Reiterates its deep appreciation* to the Secretary-General, his special representatives, the groups of friends for the peace processes in El Salvador (Colombia, Mexico, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela), and Guatemala (Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Spain, the United States of America and Venezuela), to the Support Group for Nicaragua (Canada, Mexico, Netherlands, Spain and Sweden), to the European Union and to other countries that have contributed significantly and the international community in general for its support and solidarity in the building of peace, democracy and development in Central America;

11. *Reaffirms* the importance of international cooperation, in particular cooperation with the bodies, funds and programmes of the United Nations system, and the donor community in the new stage of consolidating peace and democracy in Central America, and urges them to continue to support Central American efforts to achieve those goals, bearing in mind the global framework of the new regional development strategy, which is in keeping with the collective aspirations and needs of the Central American peoples;

12. *Notes with appreciation* the demonstrations of international solidarity and support for the region's reconstruction and transformation efforts following the severe damage caused by hurricane Mitch, which will enable the region to attain normality and continue its efforts to consolidate democracy and attain sustainable development;

13. *Reaffirms* the need to maintain sustained assistance to the region in order to create the conditions needed for balance between the challenges of reconstruction, economic growth and equitable social development that will ensure firm and lasting peace in the region and stresses the need to improve preparedness and the integration of natural disaster reduction components into development planning;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General to continue to lend his full support to the initiatives and activities of the Central American Governments, particularly their efforts to consolidate peace and democracy through the implementation of a new, comprehensive sustainable development programme and the initiative to establish the Central American Union, emphasizing, *inter alia*, the potential repercussions of natural disasters, in particular

of hurricane Mitch, for the peace processes and the vulnerable economies of the region, and to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fifth session the item entitled "The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development".

United Nations A/54/L.25

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
11 November 1999
English
Original: French

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 25
Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

Albania, Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, France, Gabon, Greece, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Morocco, Niger, Norway, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Rwanda, Saint Lucia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Slovenia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo and Viet Nam: draft resolution

Cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 33/18 of 10 November 1978, 50/3 of 23 October 1995, and 52/2 of 17 October 1997, as well as its decision 53/453 of 18 December 1998,

Recalling further the articles of the Charter of the United Nations which encourage the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations through regional cooperation,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie,[1]

Noting the desire of the two organizations to consolidate, develop and tighten the ties that exist between them in the political, economic, social and cultural fields,

Noting with satisfaction the substantial progress achieved in cooperation between the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other United Nations bodies and programmes and the International Organization of la Francophonie,

[1] A/54/397

99-34103 (E) 111199 111199

Convinced that strengthening cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie serves the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Considering that the International Organization of la Francophonie brings together a considerable number of States Members of the United Nations, among which it promotes multilateral cooperation in areas of interest to the United Nations,

Appreciating the will shown by the heads of State and Government of countries that use French as a common language at their Eighth Summit session, held in Moncton, Canada, from 3 to 5 September 1999, to play an active part in resolving the main political and economic problems of the contemporary world and to consolidate the partnership with the United Nations to that end,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie;[1]

2. *Notes with satisfaction* the positive evolution and development of cooperation between the two organizations;

3. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the International Organization of la Francophonie for their sustained efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie, thereby serving the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

4. *Notes with satisfaction* that the International Organization of la Francophonie is participating more frequently in the work of the United Nations, to which it makes a valuable contribution;

5. *Welcomes* the involvement of the countries that use French as a common language, particularly through the International Organization of la Francophonie, in United Nations activities, including the preparation for, conduct of and follow-up to world conferences organized under United Nations auspices;

6. *Commends* the International Organization of la Francophonie for its efforts in relation to conflict prevention, management and resolution, promotion of human rights and strengthening of democracy and the rule of law, as well as its action in favour of the development of multilateral cooperation among countries with French as a common language, particularly in the areas of economic, social and cultural development, and the promotion of new information technologies, and requests United Nations bodies to give it their support;

7. *Commends also* the high-level meetings held periodically between the secretariats of the United Nations and the International Organization of la Francophonie and advocates those secretariats' participation in major meetings of both organizations;

8. *Notes with satisfaction* the outcome of the meeting held at New York on 29 and 30 April 1999 between senior officials of both organizations to exchange information and coordinate their action in certain of the organizations' member countries affected by crises;

9. *Expresses its appreciation* to the Secretary-General for including the International Organization of la Francophonie in the periodic meetings he holds with the heads of regional organizations and invites him to continue to do so, taking into account the role played by the International Organization of la Francophonie in conflict prevention and support for democracy and the rule of law;

10. *Recommends* to the United Nations and the International Organization for la Francophonie that they should continue and intensify their consultations with a view to ensuring greater coordination in the areas of conflict prevention, peace-building, support for the rule of law and democracy and promotion of human rights;

11. *Notes with satisfaction* the strengthening of collaboration between the United Nations Organization and the International Organization for la Francophonie in the area of electoral monitoring and assistance and advocates the strengthening of cooperation between the two organizations in that area;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General, acting in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the International Organization for la Francophonie, to encourage the holding of periodic meetings between representatives of the United Nations Secretariat and representatives of the secretariat of the International Organization for la Francophonie in order to promote the exchange of information, coordination of activities and identification of new areas of cooperation;

13. *Invites* the Secretary-General to take the necessary steps, in consultation with the Secretary-General of the International Organization for la Francophonie, to continue to promote cooperation between the two organizations;

14. *Invites* the specialized agencies, funds and programmes of the United Nations, as well as the regional commissions, including the Economic Commission for Africa, to collaborate to this end with the International Organization for la Francophonie by identifying new synergies in favour of development, in particular in the areas of poverty elimination, energy, sustainable development, education, training and the development of new information technologies;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to it at its fifty-sixth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations Organization and the International Organization of la Francophonie".

United Nations A/54/L.26

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
15 November 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 22
Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

99-34714 (E) 171199

Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 52/21 of 25 December 1997, in which it decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" and to consider this item every two years in advance of each Summer and Winter Olympic Games,

Recalling also its resolution 48/11 of 25 October 1993, which, *inter alia*, revived the ancient Greek tradition of *ekecheiria* or "Olympic Truce", calling for all hostilities to cease during the Games, thereby mobilizing the youth of the world in the cause of peace,

Taking into account resolution CM/Res. 1608 (LXII), adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 23 June 1995,[1] and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization, which supports the appeal for an Olympic Truce,

Recognizing the valuable contribution that the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee for an Olympic Truce, with which the National Olympic Committees of the Member States are associated, could make towards advancing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the Olympic ideal promotes international understanding, particularly among the youth of the world, through sport and culture in order to advance the harmonious development of mankind,

Noting with satisfaction the flying of the United Nations flag at all competition sites of the Olympic Games and the increasing number of joint endeavours of the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations system, for example in the fields of development, humanitarian assistance, protection of the environment, health promotion, education, eradication of poverty, the fight against AIDS, drug abuse, violence and juvenile delinquency,

Noting also with satisfaction the joint organization by the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of a Conference on Education and Sport for a Culture of Peace in Paris from 5 to 7 July 1999, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/13 of 20 November 1997, and their initiation of a programme of action pursuant to Assembly resolution 53/243 of 13 September 1999,

1. *Urges* Member States to observe the Olympic Truce during the games of the XXVII Olympiad, to be held at Sydney, Australia, from 15 September to 1 October 2000, the vision of which, at the dawn of the new millennium, is to be a highly harmonious, athlete-oriented and environmentally committed Olympic Games;

2. *Also urges* Member States to take the initiative to abide by the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, and to pursue, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the peaceful settlement of all international conflicts through diplomatic solutions;

[1] A/50/647, annex I.

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to use the Olympic Truce as an instrument to promote peace, dialogue and reconciliation in areas of conflict, beyond the Olympic Games period;

4. *Reaffirms* the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, adopted in its resolution 53/243, and, in this context, welcomes the decision of the International Olympic Committee to mobilize all international sports organizations and National Olympic Committees of the Member States to undertake concrete action at the local, national, regional and world levels to promote and strengthen a culture of peace based on the spirit of the Olympic Truce;

5. *Welcomes also* the setting up by the International Olympic Committee of an International Olympic Forum for Development, a platform of concertation between intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on issues related to the development of physical education and sport for all, and an International Centre for the Olympic Truce to promote peace and human values through sport and the Olympic ideal;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States, drawing the attention of world public opinion to the contribution such a truce would make to the promotion of international understanding and the preservation of peace and goodwill, and to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in the realization of this objective;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" and to consider this item before the XIX Olympic Winter Games, to be held at Salt Lake City, United States of America, in 2002.

United Nations A/54/L.26*

General Assembly

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19 November 1999

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Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 22
Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Gabon, Gambia, Georgia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mauritania, Mauritius, Micronesia (Federated States of), Monaco, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Romania, Russian Federation, Rwanda, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, South Africa, Spain, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

* Reissued for technical reasons.

99-35482 (E) 191199

Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 52/21 of 25 November 1997, in which it decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-fourth session the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" and to consider this item every two years in advance of each Summer and Winter Olympic Games,

Recalling also its resolution 48/11 of 25 October 1993, which, *inter alia*, revived the ancient Greek tradition of *ekecheiria* or "Olympic Truce", calling for all hostilities to cease during the Games, thereby mobilizing the youth of the world in the cause of peace,

Taking into account resolution CM/Res. 1608 (LXII), adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its sixty-second ordinary session, held at Addis Ababa from 21 to 23 June 1995,[1] and endorsed by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of that organization, which supports the appeal for an Olympic Truce,

Recognizing the valuable contribution that the appeal launched by the International Olympic Committee for an Olympic Truce, with which the National Olympic Committees of the Member States are associated, could make towards advancing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming that the Olympic ideal promotes international understanding, particularly among the youth of the world, through sport and culture in order to advance the harmonious development of mankind,

Noting with satisfaction the flying of the United Nations flag at all competition sites of the Olympic Games and the increasing number of joint endeavours of the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations system, for example in the fields of development, humanitarian assistance, protection of the environment, health promotion, education, eradication of poverty, the fight against AIDS, drug abuse, violence and juvenile delinquency,

Noting also with satisfaction the joint organization by the International Olympic Committee and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization of a Conference on Education and Sport for a Culture of Peace in Paris from 5 to 7 July 1999, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/13 of 20 November 1997, and their initiation of a programme of action pursuant to Assembly resolution 53/243 of 13 September 1999,

1. *Urges* Member States to observe the Olympic Truce during the games of the XXVII Olympiad, to be held at Sydney, Australia, from 15 September to 1 October 2000, the vision of which, at the dawn of the new millennium, is to be a highly harmonious, athlete-oriented and environmentally committed Olympic Games;

2. *Also urges* Member States to take the initiative to abide by the Olympic Truce, individually and collectively, and to pursue, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the peaceful settlement of all international conflicts through diplomatic solutions.

[1] A/51/647, annex I.

3. *Calls upon* all Member States to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in its efforts to use the Olympic Truce as an instrument to promote peace, dialogue and reconciliation in areas of conflict, beyond the Olympic Games period;

4. *Reaffirms* the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace, adopted in its resolution 53/243, and in this context welcomes the decision of the International Olympic Committee to mobilize all international sports organizations and National Olympic Committees of the Member States to undertake concrete action at the local, national, regional and world levels to promote and strengthen a culture of peace based on the spirit of the Olympic Truce;

5. *Welcomes also* the setting up by the International Olympic Committee of an International Olympic Forum for Development, a platform of concertation between intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations on issues related to the development of physical education and sport for all, and an International Centre for the Olympic Truce to promote peace and human values through sport and the Olympic ideal;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General to promote the observance of the Olympic Truce among Member States, drawing the attention of world public opinion to the contribution such a truce would make to the promotion of international understanding and the preservation of peace and goodwill, and to cooperate with the International Olympic Committee in the realization of this objective;

7. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session the item entitled "Building a peaceful and better world through sport and the Olympic ideal" and to consider this item before the XIX Olympic Winter Games, to be held at Salt Lake City, United States of America, in 2002.

United Nations A/54/L.27

General Assembly

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15 November 1999

Original: English

Fifty-fourth session
Agenda item 47
The situation in Central America: procedures for the establishment of a firm and lasting peace and progress in fashioning a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development

Colombia, Mexico, Norway, Spain, United States of America and Venezuela: draft resolution

United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 53/93 of 7 December 1998, in which it decided to authorize the renewal of the mandate of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala from 1 January to 31 December 1999,

Taking into account the ninth report on human rights of MINUGUA,[1]

Taking into account also the report of the Commission for Historical Clarification,[2]

Stressing the role played by the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala in support of the Guatemala peace process, and emphasizing the need for the Mission to continue to enjoy the support of all parties,

Taking into account the fact that the parties have expressed their interest in the continued presence of the Mission in Guatemala,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the work of the Mission[3] and the recommendations therein, which are aimed at ensuring that the Mission can respond adequately to the demands of the peace process until 31 December 2000,

1. *Welcomes* the ninth report on human rights of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala;[1]

2. *Also welcomes* the report of the Commission for Historical Clarification[2] and its recommendations;

[1] A/53/853, annex.
[2] A/53/928, annex.
[3] A/54/355.

99-34720 (E) 151199

3. *Takes note with satisfaction* of progress made in the implementation of the peace agreements, in particular, the finalization of the programme for the repatriation of Guatemalan refugees in Mexico, compliance with the spending targets included in the agreements, increased deployment of the new National Civil Police, the approval by Congress of the new Land Trust Fund and the establishment of the Office for the Defence of Indigenous Women;

4. *Also takes note with satisfaction* of the ongoing efforts at consensus-building carried out within the commissions created under the peace agreements, as well as of the contribution of the Women's Forum;

5. *Underscores* that, as pointed out by the Commission to Follow Up the Implementation of the Peace Agreements, key reforms remain outstanding, including the fiscal, judicial, military and electoral reforms, and, therefore, stresses the critical importance of continued compliance with the peace agreements in 2000;

6. *Encourages* the Government to implement its decision to adopt a new military doctrine and disband the current Presidential Military Staff, in keeping with the peace agreements;

7. *Underscores* that meeting the tax revenues targets set in the Agreement on Social and Economic Aspects and Agrarian Situation[3] is essential to the sustainability of the implementation of the peace agreements;

8. *Notes* that, while significant achievements have been registered in the implementation of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights,[4] important shortcomings persist, and calls upon the Government to redouble its efforts in the promotion of human rights, taking into account the recommendations contained in the reports on human rights of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala and to do its utmost to assist in the investigation of the murder of Monsignor Juan Jose Gerardi Conedera;

9. *Also calls upon* the Government to follow up on the recommendations of the Commission for Historical Clarification, with a view to promoting national reconciliation, upholding the right to truth and providing redress, in accordance with Guatemalan law, for the victims of human rights abuses and violence committed during the thirty-six-year armed conflict;

10. *Welcomes* the commitment to the implementation of the peace agreements made by the presidential candidates of the major political parties and their support for the extension of the mandate of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala;

11. *Encourages* the parties and all sectors of Guatemalan society to continue efforts to achieve the goals of the peace agreements, in particular the observance of human rights, including the rights of indigenous peoples, equitable development, participation and national reconciliation;

12. *Invites* the international community, and in particular the agencies, programmes and funds of the United Nations, to continue to take the implementation of the peace agreements as the framework for their technical and financial assistance programmes and projects, and stresses the continued importance of close cooperation among them;

13. *Stresses* the role of the United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala as a key instrument in the consolidation of peace, promotion of the observance of human rights and building confidence in the implementation of the peace agreements;

[3] A/50/956, annex.

[4] A/48/928-S/1994/448, annex I.

14. *Decides* to authorize the renewal of the mandate of the Mission from 1 January to 31 December 2000;

15. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit, as early as possible, an updated report to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session, with his assessment and recommendations with regard to the peace process after 31 December 2000;

16. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to keep the General Assembly fully informed of the implementation of the present resolution.

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Agenda item 40 (b)
Oceans and the law of the sea: agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

Canada, Norway, Papua New Guinea and United States of America: draft resolution

Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks

The General Assembly,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the United Nations Convention of the Law of the Sea,[1] including Part VII, section 2,

Recognizing that the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks[2] (the Agreement) sets forth the rights and obligations of States in authorizing the use of vessels flying their flags for fishing on the high seas,

Noting that while twenty-four States or entities have ratified or acceded to the Agreement, the Agreement has not yet entered into force,

Conscious of the need to promote and facilitate international cooperation, especially at the regional and subregional levels, in order to ensure the sustainable development and use of the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, consistent with the present resolution,

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[1] *Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea*, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

[2] A/CONF.164/37, see also A/50/950, annex I.

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Noting that the stock situation for some species of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks is of great concern due to the fact that those stocks have not been subject to adequate regulatory measures,

Recognizing the importance of actions States and other entities should take in order to share responsibly in the use of high seas fishery resources, including straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, as outlined in Parts III and IV of the Agreement,

Recognizing also the duty provided in the Agreement and reiterated as a principle in the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for flag States to exercise effective control over fishing vessels flying their flag and vessels flying their flag which provide support to such vessels, and to ensure that the activities of such vessels do not undermine the effectiveness of conservation and management measures taken in accordance with international law and adopted at the national, subregional, regional or global levels,

Recognizing further that a number of regional fishing organizations and arrangements with competence to establish conservation and management measures regarding straddling fish stocks and of highly migratory fish stocks are already taking significant conservation measures to promote the recovery and long-term sustainable use of fish stocks worldwide and that in order for those efforts to succeed it is important that all States and entities, including those which are not members of these organizations or party to these arrangements, cooperate and observe these conservation and management measures,

Taking note of the obligation of States and other entities and regional and subregional fishery management organizations and arrangements to take measures to prevent or eliminate overfishing, and encouraging all States to participate in the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on the subject,

Noting that some regional fisheries organizations and arrangements, including those mentioned in the report of the Secretary-General,[1] [2] have recently taken measure to ensure that fishing vessels flying the flags of non-members of those organizations or non-parties to those arrangements do not undermine the regionally adopted conservation and management measures,

Recognizing that the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas builds upon the legal framework established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and also recognizing the importance of that Agreement and noting that it also has not yet entered into force,

Taking note with concern that straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks in some parts of the world have been subject to heavy and little-regulated fishing efforts, and that some stocks continue to be overfished, mainly as a results of unauthorized fishing,

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[1] A/54/461.

[2] The organizations and arrangements mentioned in the Secretary-General's report are: International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas; Indian Ocean Tuna Commission; Commission on Biological Resources of the Caspian Sea; General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean; Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources; North-East Atlantic Fisheries Commission; South Pacific Forum Fisheries Agency; Trilateral High Level Conference on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific; Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission; Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization; Asia-Pacific Fishery Commission; Fishery Committee for Eastern Central Atlantic and South East Atlantic Fisheries Organization.

Concerned that illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, including that noted in the report of the Secretary-General,[1] threatens serious depletion of populations of certain fish species, and in that regard urging States and entities to collaborate in efforts to address these types of fishing activities,

Noting the importance of the wide application of the precautionary approach to the conservation, management and exploitation of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, in accordance with the Agreement,

Reaffirming the importance it attaches to compliance with its resolution 46/215 of 20 December 1991, in particular those provisions calling for full implementation of a global moratorium on all large-scale pelagic drift-net fishing on the high seas of the world's oceans and seas, including enclosed seas and semi-enclosed seas,

Reaffirming also its resolution 49/116 of 19 December 1994 on unauthorized fishing in zones of national jurisdiction and its impact on the living marine resources of the world's oceans and seas, as well as its resolution 52/28 of 26 November 1997 and other relevant resolutions,

1. *Welcomes* the report of the Secretary-General[2] on recent developments and current status of the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks;[3]

2. *Calls upon* all States and other entities referred to in article 1, paragraph 2 (b), of the Agreement that have not done so to ratify or accede to it and to consider applying it provisionally;

3. *Emphasizes* the importance of the early entry into force and effective implementation of the Agreement;

4. *Reaffirms* the importance it attaches to compliance with its resolutions 46/215 of 20 December 1991, 49/116 and 49/118 of 19 December 1994 and 52/28 of 26 November 1997, and urges States and other entities to enforce such measures fully;

5. *Calls upon* all States and other entities referred to in article X, paragraph 1, of the Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas that have not done so to accept that Agreement;

6. *Calls upon* all States to ensure that their vessels comply with the conservation and management measures in accordance with the Agreement that have been adopted by subregional and regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements;

7. *Calls upon* States not to permit vessels flying their flag to engage in fishing on the high seas without having effective control over their activities and to take specific measures to control fishing operations by vessels flying their flag;

8. *Calls upon* the International Maritime Organization, in cooperation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements, and other relevant international organizations, and in consultation with States and entities, to define the concept of the genuine link between the fishing vessel and the State in order to assist in the implementation of the Agreement.

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[1] A/54/429, paras. 249-257 and 300-304.

[2] A/54/461.

9. *Urges* all States to participate in the efforts of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to develop an international plan of action to address illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing, in particular the Meeting of Experts and Technical Consultation in the Food and Agriculture Organization scheduled for 2000, and in all efforts to coordinate all the work of the Food and Agriculture Organization with other international organizations, including the International Maritime Organization;

10. *Encourages* all States and entities concerned to work with flag States and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations in developing and implementing measures to combat or curb illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing;

11. *Calls upon* States to provide assistance to developing States as outlined in the Agreement, and notes the importance of participation by representatives of developing States in forums in which fisheries issues are discussed;

12. *Encourages* States and other entities to integrate in an appropriate manner the requirements of the protection of the environment, notably those resulting from multilateral environmental agreements, in the management of straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to bring the present resolution to the attention of all members of the international community, relevant intergovernmental organizations, the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, regional and subregional fisheries management organizations or arrangements and relevant non-governmental organizations, and invites them to provide the Secretary-General with information relevant to the implementation of the present resolution;

14. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session a report on further developments relating to the implementation of the present resolution;

15. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-sixth session, under an item entitled "Oceans and the law of the sea", the sub-item entitled "Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks".